DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

763.00/314

SEE 875.00/308 FOR #168

FROM Albania (Bernstein) DATED Jan.14, 1931

TO NAME

1—1127 ofo

REGARDING:

Statement of the Yugoslav Minister concerning Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, and his foreign policy.

Wi

"The Venizelos statement to the newspaper men in Rome to the effect that after his conference with Mussolini he was convinced Italy wants peace, cannot be taken seriously. Venizelos is an old man, very brilliant and very ambitious, but he is obviously playing a double game. After the manifestations of dissatisfaction among certain elements in Greece with the Venizelos treaty of friendship with Turkey, Venizelos hastened to pay a visit to Belgrade, to show that he was also a friend of Yugoslavia. He is with Turkey and Italy on one side, and with France and Yugoslavia on the other. In fact, he is playing one group against the other. This is not a sincere effort to establish peace. He is playing his game on two fronts, imagining that he can make Greece greater and more powerful in this way."

Strangely

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

768.00A5/15

SEE 765.68/157 FOR Despatch #1589

FROM Greece (Skinner) DATED Jan. 17, 1931

TO NAME

1—1172

REGARDING:

Efforts made by Mr. Venizelos to eradicate the idea that Greece has entered into political combinations with other countries.

sm

Athens, January 17, 1934.

No. 1559.

Subject: The return of Mr. Venizelos - Greek Policy - The Balkan Union.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

The prestige which Mr. Venizelos enjoys throughout Europe is well illustrated by the attention directed to his recent journey to Belgrade, Warsaw, Vienna and Rome. It was obvious from the beginning that the Prime Minister did not interrupt his Christmas holiday and proceed to Warsaw merely for the satisfaction of paying a courtesy call there, and of securing a larger signed order for the purchase of Greek tobacco from the Polish "regie." The fact is, as I mentioned in my 1554 of December 30, 1933, Mr. Venizelos decided that it was desirable to eradicate the idea sedulously put into circulation from some source, that the Greco-Turkish accords, marked the beginning of a new political partnership between Greece, Turkey and Italy, with Italy as the predominant partner, and with Hungary actively

involved

involved. The first purpose of the supposed combination was to bring about a revision of existing treaties. Plausibility attached to the above conception from the fact that Count Bethlen was in Ankara when Mr. Venizelos arrived and that Mr. Venizelos himself called upon the Italian Ambassador, and no other. The old "protecting powers" began to be a little worried by much irresponsible talk along these lines and Mr. Venizelos therefore embarked upon his "courtesy" visits to put a stop to it.

I asked Mr. Michalakopoulos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was also in Turkey with Mr. Venizelos, why it was that his chief called only on the Italian Ambassador, when such a call was bound to give rise to the thoughts I have expressed. He replied to me substantially as follows:

"Your inquiry shows how easily a trivial incident can be given a meaning the very opposite of the one it should. We knew, of course, that there was talk of a Greek-Italian-Turkish political bloc, something like an alliance, and we had no intention of contributing to an arrangement of this kind. On the other hand, we had been practically assisted in our dealings with the Turks by Mr. Mussolini, who had asked Mr. Venizelos to acquaint him with the course of events in Ankara. Mr. Venizelos did not wish to make a direct communication to Mr. Mussolini, thus giving support to the idea that an entente was forming, but at the same time he wished to manifest his appreciation of his help. All this is confidential. To accomplish his purpose, he decided not to write or telegraph to Mr. Mussolini, but to call upon the Italian Ambassador in Ankara and give him the news which he might report to Rome in his own language. As to the Greek position, Mr. Venizelos summed it up aptly a few days ago, in about these words: Greece has accepted all the treaties - those by which she gained much and the one (Lausanne) by which she lost. She accepted the treaties because she wanted peace. If it can be proved that peace and order can be guaranteed more certainly by revision of treaties than by letting them alone, then I am in favor of revision - not otherwise."

Naturally

Naturally, everybody knows that the revision of the treaties would throw Europe into a state of confusion, and probably war. During the absence of Mr. Venizelos, he managed to stop three hours at Belgrade. There he visited King Alexander, attended a tea given by the Foreign Minister, and told the Serbian journalists that he believed strongly in Greco-Yugoslavian friendship, but that this friendship did not prevent Greece from being also friendly with Italy.

At Sarcaw, he told the journalists that as Greece had accepted the Treaty of Lausanne, which was disadvantageous to her, it stood to reason that she would not support any movement for a revision of treaties which were in her favor.

At Vienna, he exchanged ratifications of the Greco-Austrian treaty of amity and arbitration.

His visit to Rome is the one which aroused the greatest popular interest. Here he gave out a statement which was published in "Le Temps" of Paris, to the effect that during his absence he had engaged in no negotiations whatever.

> "It is well known," said he, "that Rome acted at Ankara in such fashion as to help our dealings with Turkey. We are grateful to the Italian Government for this, but we are not bound by it in any way. Having accepted definitely the frontiers fixed by the treaty of peace, Greece wishes to enter into no political combinations and no groups whatever. However, we must take realities into account. Italy is no longer the power she once was, and Greece should treat with her on the best terms as with France and England. At the Peace Conference, I said that I wished to put our relations with Italy on the same footing as those between Greece and France and Greece and England. I added that Italy had become a great Mediterranean power with whom we wished to live on good terms, because I had the feeling that my own country would be a little more independent if we did not find it necessary to run often to the French and British Governments to protect us against Italy."

Thus

Thus, if I interpret correctly what Mr. Venizelos has said to me as well as to others, the underlying thought in his mind (and remember that Mr. Venizelos, as far as foreign affairs are concerned, has the support of all parties) is to fortify the political independence of his own country, weakening the hold of the "protecting powers" by increasing their number. For one hundred years, Greece has been compelled to look up to the "protecting powers," first France, Great Britain and Russia, and only more recently the first two. In the meantime, the thought of being "protected" is no longer an agreeable one, however necessary protection sometimes may be. Protection in a political sense carries with it inconveniences, which the outside world does not always see and which may be social and commercial as often as political. Nobody greatly enjoys a state of perpetual inferiority. Therefore, when Italy arose above the horizon as the great Mediterranean power she is today, Mr. Venizelos decided in his mind to give to Italy the same moral status in Greece as that of France and England, very much, it may be added, to the discontent of the older "protecting powers."

But intimacy with Italy has its inconveniences, too, - there is the constant reminder to the Greeks that "Cadlin 's your friend, not Short." So, we see now the beginnings of a Balkan Union, nebulous beginnings, it is true, but beginnings of considerable promise because all the Balkan countries feel much the same as Greece does about being "protected." If the Balkan idea takes form and substance, then gradually Greece will cease to look to France, England and Italy, and the independence of the country will then have become complete.

This

This is all rather sketchy, but I think it conveys moderately well the underlying conception which affects certain outward manifestations of Hellenic policy.

It occurs to me that if American policy requires that we steer clear of all the conflicting European problems, good sense dictates that at least we warmly desire no present changes in treaty, that is to say territorial, arrangements. Europe is getting along; it is adjusting itself to prevailing conditions. The grievances complained of have been endured twelve years and can be endured a little longer. To attempt to correct them, granting that correction is desirable, would be to plunge the world into disaster. The first effect of an attempted treaty revision would be to ruin the thousands of American investors who today hold European bonds of various kinds; what the next effect would be only Providence knows. Having regard to all this, it seems to me that when our opinions are sought, or when appropriate opportunity offers, self interest, if no other consideration, should dictate our frankly expressed view that the existing order in Europe may well continue for an indefinite period.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PM REC'D

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 19 1931
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT
No. W.D. 870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1931
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Paris, February 2, 1931.

768.00 note
751.68
765.68
711.68

768.00/16

To the Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

The American Ambassador forwards herewith Mr. Warrington Dawson's Confidential Report No. W.D. 870, dated February 2, 1931.

FILED
MAR 13 1931

NE
WE

NE 10-31 gw.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Serial No. W.D. 870.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT,

By Warrington Dawson,
Special Assistant.

Paris, February 2, 1931.

SUBJECT: The Present Tendencies of Grecian International Policy.

Indications of possible interest in connection with the tendencies of Grecian Foreign Policy today have been given to me in the course of three private conversations held at my house.

The first conversation was held with Mr. Spyridion Pappas, former Hellenic Press Attaché in Paris and now one of the chiefs of the Division of Information at the Foreign Office in Athens. Mr. Pappas, who was making a propaganda lecture in Paris, had entered into correspondence with me, as a consequence of which I invited him to call although I had not known him previously.

He is a man seriously afflicted with almost complete deafness, necessitating the use of a portable telephone, and is furthermore threatened with blindness in both eyes from a trouble which he mentioned to me as being glaucoma, but which I have since been told from another source is double cataract. He was recently operated upon in Paris, successfully as he believes, though I am told that he is condemned to blindness in the near future. However this may be, his mind has remained extraordinarily active, and

he....

he made some remarks about Greece's foreign policy which surprised me so that I made an inquiry into their possible accuracy.

Having spoken with great love of France and intense hatred of Italy, he went on to develop his idea, telling me that although Greece wished for a rapprochement with Italy, the essential condition for this was that Italy should come to terms with France. Italy was regarded as the daughter of Hellenic culture but France was the half-Grecian daughter of Italy. To maintain the family harmony, understanding was consequently necessary not only with the granddaughter but with the intermediate generation, the mother, who stood between the two.

As this statement of the situation did not seem to me as being particularly in accord with facts, I told him I should be interested to meet his successor at the Press Bureau of his Legation, in order to learn more about Hellenic tendencies concerning which I admitted my ignorance. A few days later, I received a visit from Mr. George Bouboulis, a Secretary of Legation who, Mr. Pappas had told me, was now in charge of the Press Bureau.

As I assumed that Mr. Bouboulis was acquainted with the tenor of the conversation I had held with his predecessor, I asked him if his views were the same. He told me with great frankness that the older generation of Greek diplomats no longer saw things as they were. Most of them had received a great part of their education in France at a period when French Missionaries in Greece exercised a great influence there, and common bonds of

Gf.
LA!

culture....

culture existed between the two nations. This basic situation had changed materially in recent years. The French Missions had disappeared and had been replaced by others. The young generation of Greeks still came to France, seeking what could be gained here in the way of education, but no longer being inspired by the same sentiments as their seniors. Having learned what they came in order to learn, they are generally content with that.

Mr. Bouboulis went on to say that without being at all hostile to France, several events in recent years had contributed to alter the former friendly sentiment of the Grecian nation. The gravest of these dated back to the World War. Notably there was the attitude of the French fleet at Smyrna, where the elementary rights of Grecian neutrality were barely even respected. Since then, France had commited blunder after blunder in her policy towards Greece, each time losing a little more of the secular sympathy which had been built up between the two countries. Today, the line France followed in regard to Greece was rather characteristic of her, that is, after disregarding for a long time the rights and the sentiments of another country, she got peeved as soon as she perceived that she was not receiving everything she wanted from that country.

I asked Mr. Bouboulis what Power was replacing the French influence in Greece. He replied that America certainly came first, from the point of view of the friendly sentiment of the Grecian nation, but also from

the....

the extension of commercial interests in which America was bringing very valuable aid. Particularly the work done by creating a large artificial lake and clearing up the country around Soloniki had been greatly appreciated. The transfer of the old Roberts College from Constantinople to Athens had been another great point in favor of America. There were missions and other schools bringing American inspiration in various parts of the country, which had to a certain extent replaced the old French educational influences. But above all, there was the importance of American capital and American business methods.

I asked if there was any line in which American business interests were particularly useful at present, or if any opportunity was being neglected to his knowledge. Mr. Bouboulis replied that on the instant he did not think of any, he could only say that American business activity was greatly appreciated, and more was desired in Greece.

He went on to discuss the important part played in relations between the United States and Greece by the Greeks who have settled in America, even by those who have become naturalized American citizens. He said that while being loyal Americans their sentiments maintained sentimental bonds with Greece which manifested themselves in many ways, even of a material nature. Greeks who are naturalized American citizens would write to their home country for wives to be sent out to them, and would pay handsome dowries to the families. Others who had amassed

a fortune would leave great sums for rebuilding a village road or improving a town. The amount of money so contributed played an important part in the Grecian budget balance, amounting on an average to not less than five million pounds a year emanating from the United States alone. Furthermore, Greeks who had engaged in the tobacco business in America generally liked to import their tobacco from Greece, and therefore constantly promoted commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Subsequent to this last conversation, I discussed Hellenic affairs with a French army officer who at various times has given me interesting information about France's alliances and friendships. He told me that not only was there no sign of a rapprochement between Greece and France, but there were excellent reasons for believing that there was a greater rapprochement than was generally suspected between Greece and Italy. Greece still had her eyes on the Dobrodjda, she had not forgotten that affair any more than the Cretan affair. If she had yielded to Italy, particularly in the latter respect, it was because Italy had given equivalents, the exact nature of which was not known, but which certainly existed. As a consequence, France did not count upon Greece as forming a possible link in her chain of defensive alliances with the Powers of the little Entente. Quite the reverse, there was a growing feeling to the effect that Italy's

chain of alliances, in close union with Germany, would shortly include Greece in addition to Turkey and to Russia, both of which appeared to be already practically assured to her.

Very respectfully,

Warrington Dawson.

Warrington Dawson,
Special Assistant.

in Quintuplicate

851.9111/6a

AM RECD

DEPT. OF STATE 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MAR 19 3 PM COM. & E

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, March 6, 1931.

No. 1648.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 21 1931
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 20 1931
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Subject: Confidential report from Mr. Warrington Dawson.

FOR DISTRIBUTION - CHECK	Yes	No
To the Field		
In U. S. A		✓

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

768.00/16

I have read with interest a report from Paris dated February 2, 1931 (851.91111/6a) in regard to Present Tendencies of Hellenic International Policy, the entertaining opinions and information set forth having been gleaned by Mr. Warrington Dawson from Mr. Spyridion Pappas, former Hellenic Press Attaché in Paris, and Mr. George Bouboulis, a Secretary of the Greek Legation in France. These gentlemen are no doubt careful observers of what is going on but are not of outstanding importance in the world of Greek public life. I accept their opinions as simply personal. Mr. Pappas can hardly be right in describing sentiment towards Italy in this country as one of "intense hatred," nor am I absolutely certain that at the present moment it is quite accurate to speak of the "great love of France."

FILED
MAR 23 1931

768.00/17

The Greeks

The Greeks are realists and socially they enjoy both France and Italy, but they are having certain little discussions of an economic character with France, which have provoked irritation, and the retention by Italy of the Dodecanese is much resented. Both countries, together with Great Britain, are looked upon by Greece as her natural advisers in important political matters. Mr. Venizelos has made several statements on this subject quite lately which were duly reported to the Department.

Mr. George Bouboulis is possibly affected in his views antagonistic to France by his own Royalist inclinations. His family connections would explain this to anyone familiar with Athenian society. France took a very active part in the dismissal of King Constantine and otherwise proceeded during the Great War in such fashion as to disaffect the Royalist element who, nevertheless, continue to go to Paris, and probably look upon that city as their spiritual home.

Mr. Bouboulis flatters us by intimating that American influence is replacing French influence in Greece. Our influence here is great, certainly, but it is exercised very differently from that of the French, as we remain outside the sphere of European politics. Our material interests in this country are probably more important on the whole, than those of any European power. It is also true that our schools are playing a larger part in this country, and seem to be highly appreciated by the Greek people who are all anxious that their children shall speak English and

who

who highly value American character. It is not the case that Robert College has been removed from Constantinople to Athens, but it is a fact that what is called "Athens College," an institution more or less in the image of Robert College, has been created in Athens.

"A French Officer" is also wrong in suggesting that political Greece still has her eyes on the Dobrodjda, Aside from the fact that the Dobrodjda was formerly a bone of contention between Rumania and Bulgaria, and is an area where Greece never has had any ambitions, Mr. Venizelos has stated over and over again that Greece accepts the war settlements respecting territory as final, and I perceive no probability of any change in this point of view for years to come. What is meant by the "Dobrodjda affair" and the "Cretan affair" may be clear to Mr. Bouboulis, but not to me. Furthermore, I do not believe, as Mr. Bouboulis has intimated, that there is a secret unwritten arrangement with Italy which might eventually bring Greece into some sort of alignment, almost alliance, including Italy, Germany, Turkey and Hungary. Mr. Venizelos is too shrewd to embark upon an adventure of that kind.

In my own opinion, Greece desires above all things to be independent and to be let alone. Her statesmen cherish the hope that the Balkan countries may be welded together into some sort of a union which would be a perfectly natural development, but also one which, if realized at all, will require a great deal of time and infinite patience.

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Skinner.

RPS/cwf
Copy to E.I.C., Paris.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

~~EOB~~

~~PFC~~

~~FCB~~

Interesting speculations on the morals of Venizelos - a crafty devil.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, June 3, 1931.

No. 1732

Subject: Near Eastern Political Policy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 3 1931
A-C/C
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1931
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 25 1931
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 17 1931
FOR DISTRIBUTION
Yes No
Copy To M I D

PM RECD
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

The ~~Honorable~~
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

JUN

Sir:

I have endeavored to make it clear in my despatches that under the direction of Mr. Venizelos, Greece was gradually ridding herself of the tutelage of the Protecting Powers, and encouraging a similar frame of mind among her neighbors. I have also indicated that in my opinion there was a growing desire among the Balkan States to restrain their selfish ambitions and local prejudices in favor of a Pro-Balkan policy which in several generations might lead to the setting up of what in effect would be a new great power, a new Byzantium, politically and materially independent of Western influences. The Prime Minister is too far-seeing and too intelligent to express this thought in definite terms, but it seems to me that the logical development of his various plans must in time, probably a long time, come to some such realization as I have described. For the present, it will do to allay mutual

suspicions

868.00/18
FILED
JUL 7 1931

suspicions, to encourage unofficial movements, such as the Pan-Balkan Conference, to inform France and Great Britain that the century old idea that their advice must be accepted in lieu of an independent line of action, by elevating Italy to a position corresponding to theirs in current discussions.

There is considerable confirmation of the foregoing in an interview with Mr. Venizelos originally appearing on May 18th last in the Gazette de Lausanne and republished in Athens with indications of approval. The interview was occasioned by recent complaints set out in the"MERCURE de FRANCE" that Greece, in seeking the political friendship of Italy, had somehow "betrayed" France, that this "betrayal" tended to strengthen Italy and to weaken France in the Mediterranean, and there was a suggestion, too, that Greek memories were of short duration since her Prime Minister was now holding out his hand to Mr. Mussolini under whom the Corfu incident occurred in 1923. France necessarily saw with displeasure the creation of an Italian "clientele" in the Balkans to outweigh the"Petite Entente." To the foregoing thesis, Mr. Venizelos replied as follows:

> "It is not true that I turn my back on France to follow the Italian furrow, but I do intend to live in friendship with everybody, especially our neighbors. The time was, I admit, when we were in the wake of the powers by whom our independence had been guaranteed - Great Britain, France and Russia, <u>but that time is no longer.</u> It is not my fault if Italy has become a great Mediterranean power.....

"<u>The Greek</u>

> "The Greek policy of friendship with Italy and Turkey is the only one which can unite our natural interests with the cause of general peace. We Greeks do not wish for war, we are thoroughly tired of military adventures, and Turkey, I assure you, feels as we do. Should war again break out, I can assert this confidently, there will be at least two States determined to remain neutral: Greece and Turkey. Moreover, has the fact that we have become reconciled with Rome and Ankara prevented us from making friends with Yugo-Slavia? I have told Mr. Mussolini frankly that I intend to live in perfect harmony with the Jugoslavians.....
>
> "I believe firmly, and I do not conceal this from you, that if war is destined to break out again, the power which will emerge victorious from the foolish enterprise will be Universal Revolution. To the foreign war will succeed civil war - and Bolshevism. As far as I am concerned I am resolved to guard my country from this danger by an appropriate policy."

As to the constantly suggested revision of the peace treaties, Mr. Venizelos said:

> "Greece holds as essential the maintenance of the treaties of 1919. Certainly no treaty is intangible, but in any event it is too soon to dream of modifying in any respect those which exist in Europe today."

Thus we have it in black and white that Greece regards herself as practically free to go her own way. She will continue, I suppose, to play off one power against the other, but she will belong to nobody but herself; and, of more immediate importance, she is for peace, and determined to exert all her influence to the end that the Near East generally may follow her lead in this direction.

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Skinner

Copy to E.I.C., Paris.

RPS/cwf

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

THE UNDER SECRETARY
JUN 19 1931
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

June 19, 1931

Mr. Castle:

You may be interested in glancing over this despatch in which Mr. Skinner reveals the present-day policies of Greece, under Mr. Venizelos.

Briefly stated those policies are

1) Maintenance of the peace treaties of 1919.

2) Refusal to be on more friendly terms with one neighbor than another, thus maintaining freedom of action.

3) Encouragement of the Pan Balkan idea.

4) Escape from the old tutelage of the Protecting Powers - the first step toward this end being to make France and Great Britain see that Italy has been elevated to a status equal to that enjoyed by France and Great Britain, in Greek estimation.

CWA/LVD

PM RECD

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, August 21, 1931.

No. 1838.

Assistant Secretary of State
SEP 15 1931
MR. WHITE

SEP 431

Subject: Texts of various Greek treaties.

EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
SEP 16 1931
COPY IN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOR DISTRIBUTION

Office of Economic Adviser
SEP 22 1931
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
PUBLICATIONS SECTION
SEP 5 1931

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1931
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the Official Gazette, No. 256, dated August 5, 1931, which contains the ratifications, as well as the texts, of the following agreements:

(1) Act No. 5180 - Ratification of Anglo-Hellenic and Polish-Hellenic Conventions regarding the establishment of Air Transport Services.

(2) Act No. 5181 - Ratification of Greco-Persian Treaty of Amity and Convention of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation, both of which were signed in London, Jan. 9, 1931.

(3) Act No. 5182 - Ratification of Greco-French Customs Arrangement, signed in Athens on March 18, 1930.

Copy of accompanying documents stamped to be returned to DCB

TREATY DIVISION
SEP 11 1931
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Respectfully yours,

Carl A. Fisher

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosures as stated

Legation File No. 710.

CAF/cwf

768.00/19

768.00
Smoke
741.6827
766c.6827
768.911
768.912
768.919
Establishment
631.6431

NE
A-W
WE
EE
FA
FD

DER 403

FILED
SEP 23 1931

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

768.00/20

SEE 760h.75/202 FOR #16

FROM Albania (Wheeler) DATED Dec.22, 1933

TO NAME

1—1127 GPO

REGARDING:

Press item originating in Greece calculated to disturb relations between Albania and Yugoslavia.

Encloses -, which states that King Zog has given assurances that he will aid in restoring Kossovo to Albania.

Wi

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 190 Athens, March 19, 1934.

For the Attention of the Treaty Division.

Subject: Greek Treaties.

APR 4 34

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 6 - 1934
DIVISION OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
APR 4 1934
1 copy of encl. to Ltr.

TREATY DIVISION
APR 6 - 1934
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

768.00

768.00/21

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the Department's information, three copies of a publication containing a compilation of the Greek and French texts of treaties, conventions and agreements between Greece and other countries, which were published in the Official Gazette during the year 1932.

It is regretted that only three, instead of five, copies of this publication, which is not for sale, could be obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for transmission to the Department in accordance with its circular instruction of February 19, 1934.

FILED
APR 7 - 1934

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh,
American Minister.

3 Enclosures as stated

Legation File No. 710
GG/cwf

Nos du Tarif Hellénique		Articles	Unités	Droits d'entrée en drachmes métalliques
98	c	Pressoirs à raisin :		
		1) jusqu' à 200 kgs.....	100 Kgs	25
		2) plus de 200 kgs. et jusqu' à 500 kg.....	»	22
		3) au dessus de 500 Kgs.....	»	18
139	–	Céramique de bâtiment, non vernissée, ni émaillée, ni coloriée en surface :		
	b	Tuiles :		
		1) de forme ordinaire	»	2.25
		2) plates.....	»	4.50
		3) plaques en ciment et amiante pour toitures (éternite, héraclite).....	»	7.50
160	–	Produits des industries chimiques :		
	b	Carbure de calcium (non compris la taxe intérieure).....	»	16

Gouvernements contractants et à la Banque des Règlements Internationaux copie conforme de cette notification. En ce cas le protocole entrera en vingeur, pour le Gouvernement intéressé, à la date de cette adhésion.

Fait à Londres, le onze Août 1931, en un seul exemplaire qui sera déposé aux Archives du Gouvernement de la République Française, qui en remettre une copie certifiée conforme à chacun des autres Gouvernements signataires.

Pour le Gouvernement du Reich Allemand :
GRAF SCHWERIN von KROSIGK
Pour le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges:
GUTT
Pour le Gouvernement du Royaune- Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord.
F. W. LEITH—ROSS
Pour le Gouvernement du Canada :
GEORGE P. VANIER
Pour le Gouvernement du Comonwealth d'Australie :
JAS R. COLLINS
Pour le Gouvernement de la Nouvelle Zélande :
THOMAS M. WILFORD
Pour le Gouvernement de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud:
G. T. te WATER
Pour le Gouvernement de l'Inde :
MALCOLM SETON
Pour le Gouvernement de la République Française :
L. ESCALLIER
Pour le Gouvernement de la République Hellénique :
J. G. POLITIS
Pour le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie :
A. C. BORDONARO
Pour le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon :
T. MATSUDAIRA
Pour le Gouvernement de la République de Pologne :
SKIRMUNT
Pour le Gouvernement de la République Portugaise.
JOAO DE LEBRE E LIMA
T. FERNANDES
Pour le Gouvernement de SaMajesté le Roi de Roumanie
A. L. ZEOCEANU
Pour le Gouvernement de la République Tchécoslovaque :
DR. CZERNY

ANNEXE A.

Bons de Reichsbahn et Taxe de Réparations

1. La Procédure générale suivante est adoptée pour les paiements de la Partie inconditionnelle de l'annuité pendant l'année du 1er Juillet 1931 au 30 Juin 1932.

a) le 15 de chaque mois, â partir du 15 Juillet 1931, le Gouvernement allemand verse â la Banque des Règlements Internationaux une somme en devises étrangères de 51 millions de Reichsmarks tels qu'ils sont définis au Nouveau Plan.

b) La Banque des Règlements Internationaux assure, dans les conditions habituelles, au moyen de ces sommes,la partie du service de l'Emprunt International 5 1)2 pour cent 1930 du Gouvernement allemand imputable sur la partie inconditionnelle de l'annuité.

ἑτέρας συμβαλλομένας Κυβερνήσεις καὶ εἰς τὴν Τράπεζαν τῶν Διεθνῶν Διακανονισμῶν κεκυρωμένον ἀντίγραφον τῆς κοινοποιήσεως ταύτης.

Ἐν τοιαύτῃ περιπτώσει τὸ Πρωτόκολλον θέλει τεθῇ ἐν ἰσχύι ὡς πρὸς τὴν ἐνδιαφερομένην Κυβέρνησιν, ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμερομηνίας τῆς προσχωρήσεως ταύτης.

Ἐγένετο ἐν Λονδίνῳ τῇ ἑνδεκάτῃ Αὐγούστου 1931 εἰς ἓν μόνον ἀντίτυπον ὅπερ θέλει κατατεθῇ εἰς τὰ Ἀρχεῖα τῆς Κυβερνήσεως τῆς Γαλλικῆς Δημοκρατίας ἥτις θὰ παραδώσῃ κεκυρωμένον ἀντίγραφον εἰς ἑκάστην τῶν λοιπῶν ὑπογεγραμμένων Κυβερνήσεων.

Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Γερμανικῆς Ἐπικρατείας :
ΚΟΜΗΣ ΣΒΕΡΙΝ ΦΟΝ ΚΡΟΣΙΚ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Α. Μ. τοῦ Βασιλέως τῶν Βέλγων:
ΓΚΟΥΤ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τοῦ Ἡνωμένου Βασιλείου τῆς Μεγάλης Βρεττανίας καὶ τῆς Βορείου Ἰρλανδίας :
Φ. ΛΗΘ ΡΟΣΣ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τοῦ Καναδᾶ :
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΒΑΝΙΕ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς ὁμοσπονδίας τῆς Αὐστραλίας :
Ι. ΚΟΛΛΙΝΣ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Νέας Ζηλανδίας :
ΘΩΜΑΣ ΟΥΙΛΦΟΡΔ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Ἑνώσεως τῆς Ν. Ἀφρικῆς :
Γ. Τ. τὲ ΟΥΩΤΕΡ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῶν Ἰνδιῶν.
ΜΑΛΚΟΜ ΣΕΤΤΟΝ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Γαλλικῆς Δημοκρατίας :
Λ. ΕΣΚΑΛΙΕ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας :
Ι. ΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Α. Μ. τοῦ Βασιλέως τῆς Ἰταλίας :
Α. ΜΠΟΡΝΤΟΝΑΡΟ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Α. Μ. τοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος τῆς Ἰαπωνίας :
Τ. ΜΑΤΣΟΥΔΑΙΡΑ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Δημοκρατίας τῆς Πολωνίας :
ΣΚΙΡΜΟΥΝΤ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Δημοκρατίας τῆς Πορτογαλλίας :
ΖΟΑΟ ΝΤΕ ΛΕΜΠΡΕ Ε ΛΙΜΑ.
Τ. ΦΕΡΝΑΝΔΕΣ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Α. Μ. τοῦ Βασιλέως τῆς Ρουμανίας :
Α. ΖΕΟΣΕΑΝΟΥ.
Διὰ τὴν Κυβέρνησιν τῆς Τσεχοσλοβακικῆς Δημοκρατίας :
ΣΤ. ΤΣΕΡΝΥ.

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ Ι.

Γραμμάτια Κρατικῶν Σιδηροδρόμων καὶ τέλος Ἐπανορθώσεων.

1. Ἡ κατωτέρω γενικὴ δ.αδικασία γίνεται ἀποδεκτὴ διὰ τὰς καταβολὰς τοῦ ἄνευ ὅρων τμήματος τῆς ἐτησίας δόσεως κατὰ τὸ ἔτος ἀπὸ 1 Ἰουλίου 1931 μέχρι 30 Ἰουνίου 1932.

α') Τὴν 15ην ἑκάστου μηνὸς ἀρχομένου ἀπὸ 15 Ἰουλίου 1931, ἡ Γερμανικὴ Κυβέρνησις καταβάλλει εἰς τὴν Τράπεζαν Διεθνῶν Διακανονισμῶν ποσὸν εἰς ξένον συνάλλαγμα ἐκ 51.000.000 Ράϊχσμαρκ ὡς ταῦτα καθορίζονται ἐν τῷ νέῳ Σχεδίῳ.

β') Ἡ Τράπεζα Διεθνῶν Διακανονισμῶν ἐξασφαλίζει ὑπὸ τοὺς συνήθεις ὅρους διὰ τῶν ποσῶν τούτων τὸ τμῆμα τῆς ἐξυπηρετήσεως τοῦ διεθνοῦς δανείου 5 1)2 τοῖς ο]ο 1930 τῆς Γερμανικῆς Κυβερνήσεως πληρωτέον ἐκ τοῦ ἄνευ ὅρων τμήματος τῆς ἐτησίας δόσεως.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, July 13, 1934.

No. 309

For the Attention of the Treaty Division.

Subject: Greek Treaties.

TREATY DIVISION
AUG 24 34
AUG 25 1934
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 25 193
1 copy of Encl to Li
DW.

Copy of accompanying documents stamped to be returned to DCR

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Adverting to my despatch No. 190 of March 19, 1934, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the Department's
1/ information, three copies of a publication containing a compilation of the Greek and French texts of treaties, conventions and agreements between Greece and other countries, which were published in the Official Gazette during the year 1933.

It is regretted that only three, instead of five, copies of this publication, which is not for sale, could be obtained from the Foreign Office for transmission to the Department in accordance with its circular instruction of February 19, 1934.

Respectfully yours,

Gerhard Gade
Gerhard Gade
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

ENCLOSURE FILED IN OVERFLOW FILES.
DATE FILED 8-28-34
SWP gw

Enclosure:
1. Copies of publication containing texts of treaties.

710
GG:on

768.00/22
FILED
AUG 31 1934

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 751.65/247 FOR Despatch #524

FROM Greece (MacVeagh) DATED Jan.28,1935
TO NAME

1—1127 o.r.o.

REGARDING: General relations: Satisfaction is expressedon all sides in Greece that Mr. Maximos was not drawn into any commitments in regard to questions involving Central Europe only.

768.00/23

2-3

fp

Athens, January 28, 1935.

No. 824.

Subject: The attitude of the Balkan Entente to the Rome Agreements.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, as was expected, the Council of the Balkan Entente, after deliberating at Geneva on the attitude it should adopt toward the Franco-Italian agreements recently signed in Rome, has issued a statement limited, except in one particular, to generalities, and an expression of satisfaction in so far as these agreements make for the general peace. I give here a translation of this statement as it appeared (in French) in the "MESSAGER D'ATHENS," the semi-official foreign-language organ of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in its joint issue of the 21st and 22nd of January.

> "Upon the occasion of their reunion at Geneva, the four Ministers of the countries constituting the Balkan Entente, after examining such questions as immediately concerned them, proceeded to an exchange of views on the general situation, particularly as

as affected by the recent diplomatic negotiations terminated by the signature of the Rome Agreements on the 7th of the current month.

"They found themselves in accord in their appreciation of the importance of the arrangements made by these Agreements, and the usefulness of the principles expressed by them in the domain of international polity. The Balkan Entente cannot do other than rejoice over the success of the efforts undertaken for the organization of peace. It hopes that the arrangements agreed upon may be worked out practically, keeping in view the particular situation of all countries interested in the consolidation of peace in Central and Eastern Europe.

"The four Ministers of the Balkan Entente were unanimous in marking, once again, the complete identity of their views, as well as the firm will which animates them to pursue, in dealing with existing problems, the same united policy which has yielded such happy results in the past."

Satisfaction is expressed on all sides here in Greece that Mr. Maximos was not drawn into any commitments in regard to questions involving Central Europe only. But the eagerness of Dr. Aras, the Turkish Foreign Minister, in summoning the Council of the Balkan Entente to Geneva at this time, has not escaped notice. In this connection, Mr. Maximos told me himself that he had no desire or intention of visiting Geneva again for the present but could not refuse the urgent telegram he received from Dr. Aras. It is therefore regarded here as quite possible that the new freedom of action secured to Italy by her accords with France may be causing Turkey some anxiety in regard to Italian activity in the Dodecanese. It is even suggested that Turkey really desired the Balkan Entente to trade its definite adherence to the Pact guaranteeing the independence of Austria in return for some sort of guarantee of the territorial <u>status quo</u> in the Near East.

If these guesses are well founded, the desire of the Turks seems not to have been fulfilled. It is known that during the

Council's

Council's deliberations at Geneva, Mr. Maximos held a long telephonic conversation with the Premier in Athens. The temper of this country at present is undoubtedly opposed to the adoption of any foreign policy which is extra-Balkan or extra-Aegean in its implications, and even to please Turkey, who has not of late been very considerate of Greek feelings, the Premier could hardly counsel such a step at the present time. But it has been shrewdly hinted that Turkey's desires in this matter are what really underlies the one expression in the Council's statement which is not a generality, namely the hope for the practical working out of the Rome Agreements in keeping with the particular situation "of all countries interested in the consolidation of peace in Central and Eastern Europe,"-repeat Eastern Europe.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh.

710
LMacV:on

Copies to Belgrade, Bucharest and Istanbul.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 768

Athens, August 2, 1935.

Subject: Foreign Relations.

DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
NOV 30 1935
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR DISTRIBUTION
To the Division
Copy to M I D
NOV 29 1935

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1935
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A-C/C
NOV 27 1935

5
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1935 AUG 17 AM 11 02

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

768.00/24

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

FILED
DEC 2 1935

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that the internal political situation in Greece so far outweighs other matters at the present time that there is very little to report in the field of foreign relations.

The one outstanding development in this field is, of course, the return of Mr. Maximos to the Foreign Office. His presence there is the best possible guarantee of the

continuity

continuity of Greek foreign policy in the Balkans, particularly as regards its orientation to the Balkan Entente. Mr. Maximos holds this portfolio reluctantly and may be counted upon to retire as soon as he feels he is not duty bound to remain in office.

The Greco-Albanian controversy claims some attention and the Greek Press continues to report the persecution of Greek nationals residing in "Northern Epirus." The press also reports that in spite of assurances given the Greek Premier by the Albanian Minister in Athens, the Albanian Government does not intend to carry out the Hague decision relative to minority schools. This controversy, however, remains for the moment in rather an inactive stage.

Some words were recently exchanged between the Greek and Turkish press relative to the question of fortifying the Dardanelles. One Greek journal stated that if the Dardanelles were fortified by Turkey, Greece should be allowed to fortify certain islands near the Asia Minor Coast. This statement was not slow in drawing fire from the Turkish Press, where it was pointed out that the fortification of the Dardanelles was a measure of defense and that the fortification of the Greek Islands could not possibly have any other than an offensive character, necessarily against Turkey. Such a step, according to the Turkish Press, would certainly mean the end of Greco-Turkish friendship. This exchange of words was soon over, and it is interesting to note that the Athens Press passes up without comment a report from London to the effect that Turkey was secretely fortifying the Dardanelles.

The Press reports that Mr. Tsaldaris, who left Athens last evening for his baths in Germany, will break his journey for twelve hours at Bled in order to discuss matters of Balkan policy with Mr. Stoyadinavitch. It will be interesting to learn, if possible, whether these conversations touch upon the question of bringing Albania into the Balkan Entente. Since sending my telegram No. 95 of July 11, 7 p.m., on this subject, I have learned from a source which I consider reliable that Greece will not now oppose Albania's entry, if Yugoslavia and the other Balkan members desire it.

Respectfully yours,

Clayson W. Aldridge

Clayson W. Aldridge,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Copies to Legations at
Belgrade and Tirana.

Legation File No. 710

CWA/cwf

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 784 Athens, August 15, 1935.

Subject: Foreign Relations.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1935 AUG 30 PM 2 00

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
SEP 3 1935
A-C/C
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 7 1935
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1935
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

FILED
SEP 10 1935

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to my despatch No. 768 of August 2, 1935 and to inform the Department that Greece's preoccupation with its own internal affairs, brought about by the régime question, leaves little room for interest in the field of foreign relations.

The pot continues to simmer over the question of Greek schools and minorities in Albania and would doubtless come to a boil if the situation were such that attention

could

could be diverted to this problem.

The press reports several instances which have occurred on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier involving incursions into Greek territory and vandalism on the part of Bulgarian Comitadjis, but here again sufficient attention cannot be spared to excite public opinion. The press accounts of an invasion of five Bulgarians in the region of Prototsani possibly deserves special mention as it reports that the leader of the band wore a large false beard. The thought that a Bulgarian Comitadji would equip himself with a false beard is not without its amusing side and adds little credence to the story.

768.7415

The Greek Press has had surprisingly little to say relative to the possible appointment of Mr. Politis as a fifth member of the Italo-Ethiopian Conciliation Commission. I may add, however, that I have confirmed to my own satisfaction the information reported by the Consulate in Geneva in its telegram to the Department No. 268 of August 4, 12 noon, to the effect that Italy took steps in this capital to prevent the acceptance by Mr. Politis of the nomination offered him by Ethiopia as one of its own members on the Commission.

765.84

765.84/734

Mr. Tsaldaris recently made a statement which is not without interest, when asked by a press representative if the Greek Government intended to maintain its negative point of view relative to an eventual union of the Balkan Entente with the Little Entente:

770.00
740.0011 Balkan

> "According to the Greek point of view, the Balkan Entente pursues certain precise ends within a fixed geographic framework, Consequently there could be no question of Greece's entry into another block of States. Moreover, it is axiomatic that the numerous ties - geographic, economic and others - which exist between the two groups (Balkan Entente and Little Entente) result in the manifestation of a close collaboration in those questions of a

general

"general order which interest these countries. And as two of the Balkan States are parties to both groups, it is natural that there should be contacts between these two groups in the spirit of friendship and sympathy. But that in no way signifies that one of the two groups is in tow by the other."

Possibly the development in the field of foreign relations which has the greatest significance, at least potentially, is the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Bled. As indicated in my despatch No. 780 of August 14, 1935, the general accredited report that Mr. Tsaldaris conferred with Prince Nicholas under arrangements made by Yugoslavia has provoked strong criticism among Republican circles in Greece, and this criticism has been directed against Yugoslavia as well as against Mr. Tsaldaris. The matter may blow over and be forgotten, though it is not difficult to imagine circumstances under which the reports now circulating in Greece might have a far-reaching significance. I wish to invite the Department's attention in this connection to the reference made in my despatch No. 780 of August 14th to a recent press editorial over the signature of Mr. Constantine Rentis, former Minister for Foreign Affairs. I enclose a more complete resumé of this editorial than that contained in my despatch under reference in the belief that the Department may find it of interest. Mr. Rentis' remarks to the effect that Yugoslavia may now feel authorized, on the basis of international usage, to project herself into the internal affairs of Greece impresses me as being rather far fetched. It is, however, the reaction of a former Greek Minisfer for Foreign Affairs, and as such would seem to deserve some

868.00/894

760h.68

868.00/894

attention

attention.

Respectfully yours,

Clayson W. Aldridge, JFS
Clayson W. Aldridge,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure as stated

Copies to
American Legation at Belgrade
and American Consulate at Geneva.

CWA/cwf

Enclosure to despatch No.784

Summary of editorial of the "Anexartitos" of August 12, 1935, over the signature of Mr. Constantine Rentis, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

That the Prime Minister met with a member of the former dynasty -especially that member (Nicholas) who shaped the dynasty's policy even when Constantine was alive- really adds nothing to the inimical disposition of the government towards the Republic, disposition manifested by the proclamation of a plebiscite.

What is of international political importance, however, is the fact that the meeting took place on the basis of arrangements made through diplomatic channels with the Serbian government; that the meeting with Nicholas took place in the palace of the Regent of Serbia, and in the presence of the Serbian Premier. This, from the point of view of international law, is extremely important, as the conclusion may be drawn that in this way the Greek Prime Minister legalized the interest of the Serbian nation in the Greek affair of the restoration of the Monarchy. This legalization may beget, on the basis of international usage, a right of interference by Serbia in the affairs of Greece. Therefore, in case restoration should be attempted by a sudden arrival of the king in Greece, or a dishonest plebiscite were forced upon the nation, thus causing an uprising of the northern provinces of Greece, international complications might arise in the Balkans through this recognition on the part of the Greek government of the especial interest of Serbia in the question of restoration.

Moreover, this Serbian immixion in this matter is bound to affect the foundations of the Balkan Entente. For, if the restoration is accomplished in the face of the tremendous opposition of the people, the Monarchy will be able to maintain itself in Greece only through help from abroad, in which case Greece will be naturally considered, in the circle of the Balkan nations, as the satelite of Serbia. If, on the other hand, restoration is rejected by the determined opposition of the Greek people, this large portion of the Greek people will always feel bitterness at the fact that a member of the Balkan Entente had consented to help in the attempt to subjugate the Greek people under the yoke of a hated Monarchy.In either case the result will be a disturbance in the harmony of relations of the Balkan countries.

Central File: Decimal File 768.00, Political Relations Of States, Relations; Bi-Lateral Treaties., Greece And The World, Jan. 14, 1931 - August 15, 1935. January 14, 1931 - August 15, 1935. MS Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan States: Records of the U.S. Department of State, 1930-1944: Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations of Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan States, 1930-1939. National Archives (United States). Archives Unbound, link.gale.com%2Fapps%2Fdoc%2FSC5111389583%2FGDSC%3Fu%3Domni%26sid%3Dbookmark-GDSC. Accessed 20 June 2025.